African labor, the supply of which, for the production of such articles as sugar, cotton, coffee and to be too has been very seriously curtailed owing to the abolition of Shavery in nearly every part of this continent, and the almost total destruction of the Slave trade. As we have intimated, the Cooles are divided into two classes—those from India and those from China. The former nover this rate spontaneously, except to Coylon, and are departed to Bourbon, Mauritius, Demerara, Trundad, St. Kitt's, St. Lacia, Januaica, the Danish Colory of St. Crox, and the French West India Islands, emigration to all these places being conducted by agents of the respective governments, and always under spocial engagements with Great Britain. The port of embarkation is Calcutta, to which the leborers are brought by naive recruiting officers, who are paid so much per head for the number of Cooles they sheteed in obtaining. They are maintained at an emimuch per head for the number of Cooles they sucteed in obtaining. They are maintained at an emigrant depot till their departure for their desination,
and are generally well cared for on the voyage, having plenty of wholesome food and proper medical
attendance. Mauritins receives the largest propertion by far of these Cooles. During the year 1805 the
British West Indies received about 4,000, but in
previous years the unaber has been much greater.
They are invariably configed under indenture for a
certain number of years—in Mauritius five, and in
the West Indies ten—and in the West Indies are always entitled on the expiration of their term to a back

Division West Indias received about 4,000, but in previous years the number also been made reader. They are invariably emaned under indeature for a certain number of years—in Marritine for, and in the West India the Invasion of the Consequence of which India years into their terms bout from the Vest India the Invasion of the Consequence of the Local Government in adherings then according to the Colonia (Other, the School) of the Colonia of the Invasion of the Colonia of the Colonia of the Invasion of the Colonia of the Colonia of the Colonia of the Invasion of the Colonia of the Co Cooles, and consequently receive much better freatment than in either Peru or Cuba. They are shipped to these colonies from Canton, in the proportion of net more than 500 Coolies to a ship of 1,300 tans, and 30 per cent of the number are women. The planter who takes the husband takes the wife with him, pays her cost, and maintains her. The case is the same in Surinam and Dutch Guiana, the planters of which places express their guing, satisfaction with these places express their entire satisfaction with these

A recent writer on the subject of Coolie labor thus compares the relative merits of Indian and Chinese

coolies:

"While the Indian coolie is easily managed and submissive—thanks to the low servile condition in which the low-caste Hindoes are born and brought up in their ewn land—the Chinaman is independent and flery in his disposition, and violent in action. The former has hardly a conception of rights, while the latter will stack or fight the latter will stack or fight. low-caste Hindoes are born and brought up in their own land—the Chinaman is independent and flery in his disposition, and violecul in action. The former has hardly a conception of rights, while the latter will stack or fight for what he considers his rights and privileges. Supposed wrongs and insults he will at once oppose by force, while the Indian accepts them with imposent takes the place of the knife. Their relations to the white race are alike unsatisfactory, but altogether different. The Chinese, in the vain conceit of the superiority of his race and civiligation, looks on the white race as inferior—at least in this country. The Hindoe, under the external garb of submissiveness, bears and hourishes toward his white master an intense instred. The Indian accommodates himself to circumstances, works himself very readily into new conditions of life, change of food, dress, e.c., while the Chinaman will ching perfinaciously to the staple of his country—rice, and the final ecope of his life and habor is always to return to the flowery kingdom, that his bones may find there a suitable burnal-place—an notion with which a low-caste Hindoo is not tainted to any extent. He will be ready to emigrate with his wife and children, in the hope of battering their circumstances, a resolution to which a true Chinaman can only be moved with difficulty. As to capacity for lator, the difference is very great; in general the Chinaman is more muscular and bony, though small of stature; he has been accessed need to hard labor from childhood, is quick and energetic in his actions, and enduring in his labor—qualities which contrast strongly with the slow and lazy movements of the Indian. On the other hand, the Indian is less exclusive, and more likely to amake heate and fix his permanent abode among other races.

The advantages of indentured Coolie labor are obvious. The Coolies, both Indian and Chinese, work at very low rates of wages, considering themselves well paid if they receive 25 cents a day, for ten or twelve hours' work. Th

48SOCIATION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF GAM-

This Association is now fully organized, and ready to begin the campaign against the sharks of society

THE COOLIES.

WHERE THEY COME FROM—THE COUNTRIES TO WHICH THEY EMIGRATE—ROW THEY ARE TREATED—THE INDIAN AND CHINESE COOLIE LABOR.

The name of Coolies is the distinguishing appollation of laborers from India and China, both of which countries are now sending forth every year, large numbers of their people to different parts of the world to till the soil and to engage in other industries are now sending forth every year, large numbers of their people to different parts of the world to till the soil and to engage in other industries are now sending for the engage in other industries are numbered by the handred. The we can once seeure the gone in the can the first can which the share of the share in the can the first can be for the share in the can the first can be not the share of the share in the engage in the engage in the industries are not the share in the engage in the engage

THE TURE.

DEXTER AND BROWN GEORGE. PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 26 .- A match for \$2,500, between Dexter and Brown George and mate, on the Washington Tretting Park, this afternoon, we won by Dexter in three straight heats. Pane, 2:201, 2:291, 2:293, 2:294. Col. Sprague's Narraganas, Park will be opened in Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week, when in 000 will be come ced for by a field of 30 horses, embracing some of the best known to the turf.

### BASE-BALL.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 24.—The Independent Base-Ball Club of Petersburg, Va., arrived in Norfolk this morning as the guests of the Creighton Club. A match game was played this afternoon. The score stood: Creightons, 38; Independents, 34. MATCH AT NORFOLK, VA.

An interesting match was played on the Union grounds y esterday between the Mutual and Hariem Clubs. The Mutuals did their usual effective batting and fielding, while the display of the Hariem's was a notable improvement upon that of their contest with the same club last year. All of the Mutual nine did well, and the play of Crooker, R. Brown, Deforest and Thompson was excellent on the Hariem side. We append the score:

MUTUAL O. R. HARLEM. O. R. C. Hunt, c.f. 2 7 Marsh, ist b. 3 2 Devyr. S. S. 6 2 Deforest, l. f. 5 0 R. Hant, 2d b. 3 4 Helms, 3d b. 3 3 Jewett, c. 3 5 R. Brown, c. f. 2 2 Winterman, 3d b. 1 7 Crooker, c. 2 1 Zeller, l. f. 2 6 Long, S. S. 4 2 Bearman, 1st b. 2 5 Fenuett, r. f. 2 3 Thompson, p. 3 1 MUTUAL VS. HARLEM.

## THE PATERSON ALMSHOUSE.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE CHARGES AGAINST THE KEEPER-FRIGHTFUL CRUELTIES SWORN TO BY THE VICTIMS.

There is great excitement at Paterson concerning the Almshouse investigation. A committee of the Common Council are in session every evening exam-

the Common Council are in session every evening examining witnesses, but the peoble are represented as dissatisfied with this method of getting at the truth, and a public meeting is proposed for Monday evening. Meanwhile the editors of The Guardian, who have been arrested for libel, continue to publish affidavits from alleged victims of the herrible treatment of Sigler, the keeper. Sigler still has charge of the Institution. Some portions of the published affidavits we give below.

Beiinda Murray was in the Almshouse last Fall, during her confinement, having also with her her boy Georgie, less than two years old. Concurning the treatment of herself and her little boy, also says:

"I was sick in the outhouse, and I could not get the wet and soiled dispers washed or dried when needed. I was very hit and hardly able to mass the hally, and have not been seel since. I was not able to see to the child's though myelf, and sometimes I have been days without any cookies or dispers for the child. My be Georgie, less than two years old then, was very sick when I sent there. Mr. Sigler allowed my sick bey two crackers a day and watered mile—ther was very little milk in it. This was all he was allowed and Mr. Sigler and the set rule; that

coolines or dispers for the child. My loo Georgie, less than two years eld then, was very sizk when I went terre. Mr. Sajer allowed my sick boy face orackers a day and watered milk—there was very little milk in it. This was all he was allowed; and Mr. Sajer and this was the mile; that no child was allowed a piece between meals, elck or well. Mr. Sajer tooli me this when I was able to get down to the kitchen in the main building, and when he thought I was aftermelting to carry a piece of bread to tecorgie. He did not see me take the bread; but Mrs. Whittaker tool him I took a piece of bread to my boy. I sool: Mr. Sajer, it was some of my own, that had been laid before me for my own dinner, and cannot I give it to my a pick child to save if from crying with longer!" He said "he did not care whether it was or not—those were the rules which and nothing should be taken from the table, and whether the child was sock or not it should have ne more, and that if I astempted to do it again he would put me in the lock-up." The crackers were common that social crackers, and I were given me every Sunday, to has through the seven days, and be told me himself to give the child but two a day. One day it the middle of the week some of the other children stemps in a crackers, and I told. Mr. Sigler that the crackers had been stolen, and I had hone for the other four days remaining; but he would not give me any more, and all that day the child starved for want of them. He had nothing sent to him, but I cred so much that I got out of my mind and when they found it out thay gave me crackers for the child and quieted not. I was very weak at this time. I much por health now, and believe it has come from my anxiety and sufferings there.

and quicked one. I was very weak at this time. I am in paor health now, and believe it has come from my anxiety and sufferings there.

"Mr. Sigher allowed no lights to any of as, and my boy was taken very ill one night, and I thought be would die before morning. I could get no light, and I thought be would die before morning. I could get no light, and I thought be would die before morning. I could get no light, and I thought be was dight from the moon. In the morning I told Mr. Sigher how sick the child was, and that he had all been cramped up is my arms, and I thought he was dying a great part of the night, and I begined him for a canalic to light, as the boy had cramps and a very bad diarrhea, and I could not see to clean him or to see him if he dien! Mr. Sigher told me I should not have a light, as no one was allowed to have a light, except in a dying hour; I told him by boy was near cleaf, and I expected all night he was dying, but I could not see him. He said, 'you com't have a light,' and left me and was angry. John McGrow word to town and bength in two cambles and a few matches, and I kept them hid, as Mr. Sigher, if he knew i had lights, would nake them away. I lighted them when needed, wherever the child was ill, and put them out as quickly as pessable, and he cid not find it out."

Still more abstracted I treatment at the time her buby was born was sworm to by Mrs. Mirrray. She says,

"When my ondo was born, I had no milk hi my breast at first. I sent over to the bore for a little butter and sugar. Telling them about it. Harriest Bell went over for me. She told me she had told them at the house about it, and that they would not seed snything over. Mrs. Whit takes told me to put the breast to the child till the milk came. I cried all day about it, and was nearly out of niv senses. After a day or so the milk came, not the child had nothing til then. I got up on the fourth day, although very sick because I had no help for either child, and I had to wash them, as they sore both babies then. So one crame f

Frank Duffy and James Lewis fought yes morning near Coney Island, Dany winning after John Keifer, a Frenchman, died at Newtown, L. I., yesterday, of Asiatic choiera. It is said that he had been highly imprudent in his cating and drinking.

A fine ferry-boat for the Jersey City and Courtlandt-st. Ferry was haunched from Burtis's ship-yard, at Red Hook on Thursday. She is 212 feet in length. An infant son of Mr. John Greer of No. 37 Merris et., Jersey City, was found dead in bed yesterday morning, its mother, while asleep, having rolled over and

The Rev. Wm. W. Knox, having accepted a call from the Presbyterian Church at Woodhaven, will be ordained and installed as paster of said church to-

A swimming school is in operation at the foot of Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth-sts., East River, there being two basins for the different sexes. Instruction in swimming is given to those who need it.

A bouse in Huntingten, L. I., owned by E.

Peine and occupied a Elenozer Lefferts, was struck
y lightning and entirely consumed on Wadnesday, A

ortion of the furniture wassaved.

A general gathering will be held at Seutheid, Sudick County, August 28, of the descendants of and those who claim any relationship to John Tuthill, the Pilgrim, who was one of the original colonists who settled at that place in 1840.

The nude body of Wendell Lippoyer, who was drowned on Monday night while bathing, was found yesterday Boating off the foot of East Sixteenthest. It was taken to the Morgue it Bellevue Hospital, where, later in the day, Coroner Gamble held an inquest.

Rose Lynch, a lodger in the Fifth Precinct Station-House, on Thursdayl night was taken jwith labor pains, and with the aid of Pelice Surgeon Kennedy, gave birth to a fine, healthy female child. The mother and child were made as comfortable as possible during the night, and yesterday taken so Bellevue Hospital.

Yesterday Michael Conroy, an Irish laborer, aged 50 years, and residing the No. 86 Catharine-st., while at work on the new buildings No. 456 Broome-st., slipped from a ladder and fell into the cellar. Two of his ribs were broken, and he sustained other injuries. He was taken to Bellovue Hospital.

The work of removing obstructions from the The work of removing dosestrons as streets leading to the water front of Brooklyn was yest day resumed and vigorously prosecuted by Commission R. E. Furey and his assistants. Most of the South Brooklyn streets are now cleared, and the obstructions for Atlantic st. northward wil be immediately attacked.

Patrick Kennedy was yesterday morning arrested by Officer McGuire of the Fourth Precinet, he having been found loftering about in a suspicious manner. In his possession were found a bunch of skeleton keys and some burglar's took. He was taken to Police Headquarters and photographed, and later in the day was committed for trial be Justice Dowling.

was committed for trial b' Justice Dowling.

Charles Billig, 60 years of age, and the wife of Robert Fischer of No. 31 Allenest. N. Y., cloped on Thursday, and took passage in the Hamburg steamer for a trip to Germany. The husband of the transt woman caused their arrest, and Billig's trunks were found to contain Mrs. F.'s wearing apparel. A settlement was effected, and the woman returned home with her husband. Susan Blivin, a little girl, residing at No. 8

Susan Blivili, a little girl, residing at No. 8
Janest, on Thursday evening quarreled with another girl
of about her own age, at the drinking fountain in Washington-square, and the unbnown girl struck Susan upon
the head with the iron lade attached to the fountain,
causing a severe wound. The assailant then escaped.
The liquired girl was taken home.

Five hundred and eight barrels of whisky re-cently seized at No. 168 Water-£ and duly confiscated were yesterday sold by the United States Marshal, at his office in Montague-st., Brooklyn, Messrs, N. P. Ely & Nephew were the purchasers for £2per gallom—the amount of the tax. The Government from this sale realizes something over \$72,000.

Roundsman Knight and officer of dealing in lottery policies.

The officers in each case purchased policies for a few cents each, and thru arrested the proprietor from whom they purchased them. Justice Dowling held the accused to bail in the sum of \$300 cach.

WITH IL THEORY OF CANCENTATED POTASH OR BOARD NAMED IN WATCHES IN THE CANCENTATED POTASH OR B. T. BERNEY'S PERSON CANCENTATED POTASH OR B. T. BERNEY B. T

guests, to the number of about 200, started from this city at 45 elock on Monday morning last, and accessions were made to their number on the route until it reached 375. The travelers were landed in Chicago at 10 elock on Tuesday night; breakfasted at the Tremont House on Wedneslay, and dined at the Sherman House, and in the evening either attended the gorgeous ball in their house, or were driven about the city in basenches which had been previded by their entertainers. They started homeward at 8 elock on Thursday morning, and were laxilously ledged and sumptuously feasted on board the superb Silver Palace cars until the hour of their arrival. The Econth Word School Trustees held a

The Fourth Ward School Trustees held a The Fourth Ward School Prusees here a special meeting yesterday afternoon, and invited commissioner Brennan to inform them concerning rumors that they had been influenced by money considerations in the appointment of teachers. The Commissioner could not give them the sesired information. He had heard the rumors and notified their chairman, as was his duty, but he did not thereby indicate his belief that the Trustees had been guilty of any impropriety. Mr. Friedsam, the only Republican member of the locard of Trustees, was quite sure that his bemocratic associates had, as he had, striven to elevate the standard of the schools, and would, as he would, challenge any investigation of their would, as he would, challenge any investigation of their official acts. After inviting the Board of Essection to institute any investigation that at any time may be deemed desirable, the Trustees adjourned.

The Standing Committee of the New-York Diocese met yesterday at Trinity Church to investigate the charge of irregularity against the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., in having officiated in a Methodist shurch in New-Brunswick, N. J., in defiance of the prohibition of the rector of the parish. The following members of the Committee were present: Dr. McVickar, President, Dr. Eigenhodt, Secretary; Dr. Higber, Stephen P. Nash, G. C. Verplanck, Floyd Smith, George T. Strong. The following is the section of the Canyons of the Church which he was accused of violating: "No minister belonging to this Church shall officiate, either by preaching, reading prayers, or otherwise, in the parish, or within the parcelinal cure of another clergyman, unless he have received permission for that purpose from the minister of the parish, or cure, or, in his alloence, from the church-wardens and vestrymen, or trustees of the congregation, or a injority of them." It was resolved to appoint a special Committee upon the case, which Committee will probably meet on Monday next. A similar charge was made in Issungainst the father of the accused, but no action was taken upon the charge. The Standing Committee of the New-York

THE CITY.

The following is the musical programme for this afternoon at the Park: Salutatory Park Xarch.

1. Overture, "Le cheval d'Broaze" Auber.

2. Romanza, Rose Water Well Dodwarth.

3. Grenadier March Utrath.

4. Overture, Lenore, No. 2 4. Overture, Lenore, No. 2. Beetheven, 5. Waltz, Venus Reigen Gung'l.
6. Quadrille, Gems from the German Dodwerth, 7. Grand Selection, Maria Padilia Donizetti.

8. March, Alexandrinen Part III.
8. March, Alexandrinen Pieke, Lainer, 10. Selections from Iphigenia in Tauris Gleck, 11. Galop Burlesque Gasside, Finale Home Thoughts,

BOARD OF HEALTH ESTIMATES,-Mr. Benjamin F. Manierre's estimates of the several sums which should be raised by the Board of Health for the year 1807, have been adopted by the Board of Resistante, consisting of the Health Commissioners and the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn. The distribution of the tax is as follows: New-York City, \$151,241 47; Kings County, \$46,289 12; Newtown, \$2,226 83; Flushing, \$100; Janualea, \$173; Richmond, \$1,805 10; Morrisania, \$228 58; West Farms, \$228 58; Yonkers, \$4,657 10; Peckskill, \$4,259 50; Greenburg, \$333 10; Ossining, \$223, and Rye, \$105.

THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES .- At Mr. John W. Farmer's last evening, Secretary Allingham received W. Farmer's last evening, Secretary Allingham received 22 new subscriptions to the stock of the Second Union Co-operative Emilding Society, making the total membership of this organization 146. The New York Workingmen's Co-operative Society, of which Mr. John Eassic is President, and which intends to open a cooperative grocery, will meet on Tuesday evening next, to nominate officers to be elected on the 7th of August. Prof. Devereux will lec-ture, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in Farmer's Insti-tute, at No. 42 Ludlow-st., upon the moral tendency of Co-operation.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.—The following is a report the amount of full postage on foreign letters sent from and received at the New-York Post-Office for the quarter

ding June 30: British, sent. \$109,282-97 

LICENSES FOR HACKMEN .-- It will be rememered that when the Legislature attempted to transfer all the license business from the Mayor's office to the Police Commissioners, the Common Council immediately repealed all the license ordinances. A suit was brought immediately to test the constitutionality of the law, and the Supreme Court unanimously decided that it was unconstitutional, and did not divest the Mayor of his powers. The Police Commissioners carried the case to the Court of Appeals, where it has been argued but not decided. Mayor Hoffman, on the 28th of Jane, addressed the following letter to the Police Commissioners:

To the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police.

Gestleman. The case before the Court of Appeals involving the question of the constitutionality of the 12th section of County Tax Levy, will hat I understant, be decided and 18 deptember.

In view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court, I beg leave to sak whether, if the Common Consair repeal the rescinding resolution relating to the idensess, and i proceed with granting licenses, &c., as the Supreme Court mare decided I have the right to da, I shall have the sal of the Police until the Court of Appeals shall other rise adjudges.

No reply had been received up to yesterdiny to this letter. the license business from the Mayor's office to the Police

AN ALLEGED FORGER COMMITTED .- Several weeks since one John Brown was arrested for attempting to pass a forged check at the Fourth National Bank, the character of the check having been discovered by the Paying Toller, Mr. Connover. Since his arrest it has been ascertained that he has passed forged checks at various places. Wm. Traitel of No. 36 Chatham-st, states that on April 4. Brown purchased from him \$1,250 worth of diamonds and jewelry, and in payment gave him a certified check for that amount on the East River National Bank, purperting to be drawn by Wm. J. Florence, and made juyable to S. Phillips or order. Mr. Florence, the well-known acter, whose signature it purported to be, testified that it was a forgery. Joseph E. Minor, a salesman in the employ of Thomas Kirkpatrick of No. 365 Broadway, stated that on April 29 Brown purchased from him jewelry to the amount of \$900, and in payment gave a certified check on the Tradesmen's National Bank for that amount, purporting to be signed by Chidis & Smith of No. 442 Pearl-st. Mr. George Smith, one of the firm, testified that the signature was a forgery. On these statements Justice Dowling yesterday committed Brown for trial. He is a general dealer, a native of this city, aged 26 years, and lived in One-hundred and first-st. He claims to be innocent. to pass a forged check at the Fourth National Bank, the

CHARGE OF ABANDONMENT. - George W. Chandler, a traveling actor of some notoriety in his profession, was yesterday brought before Justice Dodge, at were the purchasers for \$2 per gallon—the amount of the tax. The Government from this sale realizes something over \$72,000.

Riverhead Lodge F, and A. M. was on Thursday evening instituted, and a charter was given from the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State authorizing the performance of all the rites of a Master Mason lodge. The following named persons are the officers of the lodge: M. S. Woodhull, W. M.; V. Chase, S. W.; J. H. Perkins, J. W.; J. H. Terry, Treasurer; S. D. Van Scoy, Seerelary; J. C. Squites, S. D.; C. F. Corwil, J. D.; Geo. Hudson, G. H. Skidmore, Stewards; Geo. Stearn, Ther.

Samuel Elkin, alias Joseph Feely, was vesterday arrested by Capt. Jourdan in Mulberry st., and taken before Justice Dowling at the Tombs, when he was charged with being a common ther and vagrant, having no visible means of support. He was committed for trial, Capt. Jourdan stated the accused belonged 10-6 family of thieves—his father, mother, brothers, and salers having at various times been arrested for stealing. Elkin has been but a short time out of the Fhiladelphia prison.

Officer Terwilliger of the Seventeenth Precinct, at an early hour yesterday brought before Justice boated with height a common there and vagrant, having at various times been arrested for stealing. Elkin has been but a short time out of the Fhiladelphia prison.

Officer Terwilliger of the Seventeenth Precinct, at an early hour yesterday brought before Justice of the find and accounted of the find and seven her husband for more than a year, therefore had him alrested on a charge of abandomnant. The defendant counsel offered proof of the Indiana, and Gannol an their passession a quantity of burgiar's tools. The prisoners were brought before Justice Samilley, at the Essex Market Police Court, on the grand domine to some questions of the dominent that the examination. The defendant at Nation that the examination. The defendant was held to be a family of the same of the following the dominent and the same properties of the following the following the f

A NEW VOLUME, ENLARGED AND IMPROVED -With July the Illustrated Parkeron operat. Journal commenced the Mith volume. 40 quarte pages and 10 engravings of men, women, mon

cents each, and then arrested up the purchased they purchased them. Justice Dowling held the accused they purchased them. Justice Dowling held the accused to bail in the sum of \$300 cach.

The Silver Palace Car excursion terminated "Wirs II. T. Barnery's Pens Concernation Potasis. Says Maken. Warranted double the strength of common Potasis. Superior to any other suppositor or ley in the market. Your Soap will you about one cent and a hair per pound. Save root grosses and it you about one cent and a hair per pound. Save root grosses and it is the superior to the product of the product

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN-The BURGLAR ALAMN TRIBUTARY, we know from an experience of seven Years, we not a failure, will protect your house, and remove all care, doubt, a anxiety about longuars.

E. Holams, No. 201 Broadway.

Deput or any kind of Cake may be made with this "Yeart Powds 5 minutes. No shortening is required when Sweet Milk is used. Nos, 64, 65, 66, 67, 60, 69, 70, 72 aut74 Washington et.
I will send a sample pockage on receipt of 15e, to pay postage.

Petitions in bankruptey were filed by Timo-by T. Turner, James M. Loweree, and Jacob Fisher, all of

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.-Before Judge LEONARD.

infants; application denied to confirm report in respect to the disposition of the \$1,591 14. Alexander Lackey agt. Jno. W. Tingle; order granted appointing R. C. Beamish receiver. Bond \$200.

Ship Lorenzo, from London.
Bark Albert (Prem.), to C. Juling & Co.
Bark Sama (Grem.), Bremen.
Bark Stellar, from Bremen.
Brig Tlesse Rhrmos, from Glace Bar, C. B.
Schr. Edith, from Salelds, 43 4878.
SPOKEN.
Arostouk—brig, 25te inst., lat. 37 10, ion. 24 10, beann N.

Arostook—brig, 25te inst., lat. 37 19, lon. 74 10, beann N.

NAVAL.

Washington, July 26.—The Navy Department has received information that the U.S. steenmer Unadilla, Lieutenant Com. ander F. A. Baker, arrived at Simons Bay, C. G. H., on the 53d of May. The officers and crew are all well. The pussage from Rio Janeiro was very storing, and was made in 26 days.

The Navy Department has also received official reports from Capt. A. K. Murray, commanding U.S. steanmer Augusta, giving an interesting resume of the varyage of the Augusta, which salied in company with the iron-closed Maintonomah, from the date of their departure from this country, in May, 1950, to she time of their arrival at Philadelphia, in the presentments, during which penied they traveled a distance of 17, 307 miles. The resource of the craise of these vertels contains a fail account of the various festivities and ceremones which were incident to the torgane, particularly with reference to the official visits and honors which greated the pissence of the Maintonomah in European waters, shuffar accounts of which have hefore appeared in published official and other reports.

\*\*DOMESTIC PORTS.\*\*

FORTERSS MONROW, 1918 96.—The skehr, Dearborn, at this port, reports the sehre Adelaide, at Trinidad, loading for New York; Lucy W. Alexander, at St. John's P. R.; brig Cleats, at San Juan on the ith, issuing schr. Alagard, services.

Arrived, heir Herry Bell, West Indies, for Baltimore, with salt.
Bovroy, July 26.—Arrived, brigr Ann Elizabeth, from Sierra Leone, and Base from Philamesphia.

This Association is now fully organized, and ready to destroy any control of the campaign against the shares to sold plant, in the way is the high few for the plant. Many the plant of the campaign against the shares of the plant of the campaign against the shares of the plant of the campaign against the shares of the plant of the campaign against the shares of the plant of the pl A CARD .- In 1861 Morton discontinued the

tine, cost only \$25,000, and is one of the fastest boats in Morton confidently refers to the many thousands, throughout the entire country, who have received his pens through the mails during that time, and also calls particular attention to the following letter which has accompanied every

No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,

- - Dear Sir: Your favor ofinclosing \$----, is received. I send in this the Pen ordered, and trust you will find the same to your entire satisfaction; however, if you think you would prefer any other size, or quality, or should this not suit your hand, I quality, or should this not suit your hand, I will cheerfully exchange any one stamped "A. Morton," if sent within ten days after its reception, with your objections, clearly streed, and post-stamp to return another. These remarks apply only to pens stamped "A. Morton," as all other, are at the risk of the buyer, and are not exchangealle.

If returned, be particular to paste the Pen as near the lower left-hand corner of the envelope as possible, and put it up in the same manner as sent to you, to avoid its being crushed by the post-mark, or injured in the mails. The Case need not be returned unless you wish to change the size or quality, in which instance additional stamps must be sent. Respectly, yours, A. MORTON.

Also the following: TO ALL WHO USE A PEN.

TO ALL WHO USE A PEN.

A Good Gold Pen is always ready and reliable, and, if adapted to the hand, makes writing a pleasure rather than a task.

The beginner makes more rapid progress with a Gold Pen than with any other, because the same pressure always produces the same result; and the proficient is better satisfied with his labor, because of the greater uniformity of his writing, and the case by which it is produced.

formity of his writing, and the case by which it is produced.

In making new pens, the subscriber uses no solder. The gold at the point is brought to a state of fusion, when the point sinks into it, and the two become as one metal, entirely impervious to the action of the acids in inks. This can be done in making new pens, because the gold is more than three times as thek as it is after the pen is rolled to the proper thinness of the finished state. When pens are repointed a solder must be used which will melt sooner than the gold of which the pen is made, other wise the points will curl into a globular form. By this process the temper is taken out of the nib, the clasticity is destroyed, and the pen subjected to the sure process of corrosion. On these accounts, and knowing from long experience that repointed pens can rarely give satisfaction, the subscriber must positively Refuse to Repoint Gold Pens.

Return the pen within ten days after its reception, if stamped "A. Morton," and not adapted to your hand, stating in what respect it might be improved, as it will be the best guide in selecting one that is. State at what angle you hold the pen on the paper, and whether squarely or leaning to the right of reft. These points briefly and clearly stated, will greatly assist in making a selection to suit you.

Any one sending a Postage-Paid Envelope, with their

you.

Any one sending a Postage-Paid Envelope, with their name and proper address written on it, will receive a circular with fac simile engravings of all the sizes and prices.

Address.

No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN-BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS.

# MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD. For sale at No. 25 Maiden-Lane, New-

York, and by every duly-appointed Agent at the same prices.

Morton makes no Pens stamped with the Name or Trade-mark of any other; therefore, where an Agency is established, the public will be best suited, and at the same prices, by calling on the Agent; in all other places those wishing the Morton Pen, must send to Headquarters,

where their orders will receive prompt attention if accompanied with the cash.

MORTON'S FIRST QUALITY. These Pens are 16 carata fine, and are of clinted with the very best fridosmin Points, carefully elected, and none of this quality is sold with the sightest imperfection which skill and the closest serve any can detect. Every Pen is stamped "A, dorson, First Quality," and numbered. The Points are warranted for an mouths, except against

accident.
The Cases are make of Coin Silver, and for this quality are extra heavy And strong. PRICES OF LENS; AND PENS IN SILVER EXTENSION PRICES OF JENS; AND PENS IN SILVER EXTENSION

CASES WITH PENCHES.

1 Pen. \$1 25. with Pencil Case. \$2 00

No. 2 Pen. 1 50. with Pencil Case. 2 50

No. 3 Pen. 2 09. with Pencil Case. 3 00

No. 4 Pen. 2 25. with Pencil Case. 3 75

No. 5 Pen. 2 75. with Pencil Case. 4 50

No. 6 Pen. 2 59. with Pencil Case. 5 75

The Numbers indicate size only, No. 1 being the smallest and No 10 the largest. PRICES OF PENS WITH SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-

| PRICES OF PENS WITH SILVER-MOUNTED DES | No. 4 Pen | \$2 25 | with holder | \$2 75 | No. 5 Pen | \$2 15 | with holder | \$2 25 | No. 6 Pen | \$5 25 | with holder | \$2 25 | No. 6 Pen | \$5 50 | with holder | \$6 00 | No. 7 Pen | \$6 50 | with holder | \$7 35 | No. 8 Pen | \$6 57 | with holder | \$7 36 | No. 9 Pen | \$6 50 | with holder | \$8 00 | No. 10 Pen | \$7 70 | with holder | \$9 00 | No. 7, 8, 9, and 10 in Morocco Boxes.

MORTON'S SECOND QUALITY.

(WARRANTED.)

These are 14 carats fine, and are superior to any Morton

Pens made previous to the year 1869.

Every Pen is stamped "A. Morton, Second Quality," The Points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Cases are made of Coin Silver, but are not so heavy as those of the First Quality.

TRICES OF PENS: AND PENS IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES WITH FENCILS.

No. 3 Pen. \$1 55. with Pencil Case. \$2 50
No. 4 Pen. 2 60. with Pencil Case. 50
No. 5 Pen. 2 25. with Pencil Case. 500
No. 5 Pen. 2 25. with Pencil Case. 3 75
No. 6 Pen. 2 76. with Pencil Case. 4 50

MORTON'S THIRD QUALITY.

(WARRANTED.)

These Pens are 12 carats fine, and although cheaper, are at least equal to any gold pens made elsewhere, as regards inrability, elasticity and good writing qualities.

Every Pen is stamped "A. Morton, Third Quality," and numbered. mmbered.
The Points are warranted for six months, except against.

ceident.

The Cases are made of Coin Silver, but are not as heavy is those of the First Quality. PRICES OF PENS: AND PENS IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES WITH PENCILS.

No. 3 Pen. \$1.25. with Pencil Case. \$2.00
No. 4 Pen. 1.50. with Pencil Case. 2.50
No. 5 Pen. 2.00. with Pencil Case. 3.00
No. 6 Pen. 2.25. with Pencil Case. 3.76

MORTON'S CHEAP GOLD PENS.

These Pens are 10 carats fine, and are Better Writing and more Durable Pens than can, without operating Morton's Patented Machinery, be produced for the prices, even were the Gold furnished gratuitously. PRICES OF PENS; AND PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EX-

A. MORTON. No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

The true value of Machinery applied to Watchmaking is not that by its use Watches are made rapidly, but that they are made correctly. Very few people know why a Waltham Watch should be superior to any other. In the first place, at Waltham the Watch is regarded as only a machine, to be constructed, like any other machine, on mechanical principles. The factory is indeed little else than a vast machine shop, the principal work in which is not more upon watches than upon machinery to make watches with. If the watches are good it is because the machinery is good. Of course, there must be no defect in the principle or plan of the movement, no mistake in the sizes or shapes of the pieces of which it is composed, nothing wanting in their properties, and no error in their positions. These points once thoroughly settled in regard to each part of every variety of watch, it rests wholly with the machinery constructed with infinite diversity of form and function, expressly for the purpose, to produce the finished pieces. The method established in every department is the reduplication of parts by mechanical means, and this is carried out on the system of the most thorough subdivision of

By means of multiplying gauges and microscopes, tests and inspection for the detection of wear in cutting tools and for faults and flaws in steel or stone are made to accompany the work in every stage from beginning to end. As a necessary result, the Watch goes together a perfect machine. Every part is found to fit properly in its place. Every pin may be pushed till it pinches, and every screw turned home. Instead of a sluggish and feeble action, the balance, even under the pressure of the lightest mainspring, vibrates with a wide and free motion, and the beat has the clear and ringing sound, always characteristic of the Waltham Watch. The machine is a timekeeper from

This system of watchmaking is unknown in foreign countries, and is entirely original with the Waltham Company. The Company claim that by it they produce watches that cannot be equaled for every quality which makes a, watch valuable. Simple in plan, and correct in principle, the movement is not only beautifully finished, substantial, accurate and cheap, but is uniform to the minutest details, not easily damaged, easily repaired, and when repaired

always as good as new. There are different grades of finish in the different varieties of watches made by the Waltham Company, as there are different sizes and shapes, to suit all tastes and means; but every Watch that bears the genuine trade mark of "WALTHAM" is guaranteed to be a good one, and nobody need be afraid to buy it.

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They can be lighted as quickly as GAS, filled and trimmed safely and scally—all without removing the Shade, Globe, or Chimney, or unscreeing the Burner—in every way far superfor to the miscauble, "old-fashloned" Lamps usually used in the country.

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LOST.—Left in a Fifth-ave. Stage, at Twenty-third-st, and Fifth-ave. at 25 minutes to 6 o'clock resterday (Fig-day) afternoon, a LADY'S TRAVELING BAG, containing a package of

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MORNING, at 10 o'clock, of
HORSES, CARRIAGES,
HARNESS, AFGHANS, WHIPS, &c., &c.
Ko postponement on account of weather.

and purposed a supplying a party of the party of the same of the s

 Garman, seqt.
 73,220 98

 French, 569b
 34,785 69

 Belgium, scnt
 1,569 12

 Private vessels
 12,213 52

Howard of No. 103 Croshy-st., Elizabeth Wilsomer of No. 22 Marion St., James W. Towner of No. 166 Mulberry-st., John N. Torhane, of No. 805 Prince st., Peter Charch of No. 428 Broadway, and Charles Wassman's No. 2 Croshy-st. were resterday arrested by Roundsman Knight and Officer Lacy of the Fourteenth Precinct, on the charge of dealing in lottery policies. The officers in each case purchased, noticing for a few August numbers. Address S. E. Wells, No. 309 Breadcay, N. V.

CONCENTRATED POTAGIS. Directions with each can printed in Englis and termans for making Hard and Self Song. One pound will make I gallons of Soft from E. B. particular and see that the braid B. T. Bai birt's Pore Concentrated Potash is on the can. Take no other. For as a cerywhere.

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B. T. Babbitt's Star Yeast Powder.-Light

CIVIL COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN BANK-RUPTCY.

In re, the application of H. L. Franklin et al.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

NEW-YORK ......JELY W Steamship Ferit, Delanoy, Galveson, via Key West, 10 days, with indise ind pass, to Spofford, Tilecton & Co. Nitp Daniel Webster, Spencer, Liverpool June II, indise to Morgan & Tinker. Experienced caline and head whole most of the passage. Nebr. Jasan Hinkley, Bird. Virginia. Schr. J. P. Long, Tunnell, Virginia. Schr. A. Grant, Grant, Virginia.

BELOW.